THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the All India Newspaper Employees Federation's and the National Federation of Newspaper Employees' representations for interim relief have been sent to the Wage Board for appropriate action.

All India Survey on Bonded Labour and Child Labour

812. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to undertake an All India Survey on bonded labour and child labour in the country to curb this menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. However, the States having concentration of Child labour and bonded labour have been advised to undertake survey.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Survey on bonded labour is done by the State Governments through their existing agencies. Census of India 1991 contains information about child labour also.

Problems of unorganised labour

813. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI AAS MOHAMMAD:
CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of problems of the unorganised labour in each State and how Government propose to solve them;

(b) whether Government have prepared or propose to formulate any programme for providing welfare and social security cover to the unorganised labour; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Unorganised labour accounts for about 90% of the national work-force and is widely dispersed across the country. Landless agricultural workers, workers in building and construction industry, beedi making, handlooms, tanneries, transport and various small scale manufacturing, processing and servicing industries are the major constituents. Uncertainty of employment, lack of bargaining power, low levels of productivity and wages, dependence for consumption credit etc. are some of the major problems faced by this sector.

(b) and (c) The National Commission on Rural Labour have made a number of recommendations to ameliorate the economic, social and living conditions of unorganised rural labour. A Committee of 13 State Labour Ministers has been constituted for examining these recommendations with regard to

provision of social security, comprehensive legislation for agricultural and construction workers and constitution of a National Commission on Bonded Labour. Most of the State Government have already implemented the recommendations of the National Commission for Rural Labour on fixing a minimum wage of Rs. 20/-for agricultural workers and providing periodical adjustments consistent with the rise of the consumer price index. Increased attention is being paid for better enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and other social welfare legislations such as the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ISMW, Act, 1979 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 etc. which safeguard the varipus interests of the unorganised labour.

A number of schemes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are being implemented for the economic and social upliftment of families below the poverty line which contribute substantially to the unorganised labour force. Special programmes for skill upgradation of rural artisans through Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and rural awareness camps through the Central Board for Workers Education are also being implemented. State Governments have been urged to consider launching employment gurantee schemes on the Maharashtra Pattern.

The Ministry of Labour are administering five Welfare funds to extend housing, education, medical and recreational facilities for beedi workers, cine workers and workers in limestone, dolomite, iron, manganese, chrome and mica mines

कामकाजी वर्ग की सुरक्षा/स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित श्रम कानूनों का सरलीकरण किया जाना

814. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :
श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कामकाजी वर्गों की सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित श्रम कानूनों को सरल बनाने/उन्हें निरस्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या ऐसी किसी दबाव के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में सरकार का अन्तिम निर्णय क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग) चूंकि कानूनों का सरलीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, अतः कर्मकारों की सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित श्रम कानूनों के निरसन अथवा सरलीकरण के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Employment Growth

815. SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI P. UPENDRA:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
MAULANA OBAIDULLA KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is mounting up and would go upto 94 million by the year 2002: